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yellowish white crystals or powder, usually used in combination with other sulfonamides. See *trisulfapyrimidines* oral suspension, under *suspension*. Called also *sulfamethyldiazine*.

sulfameter (sul'fah-me'ter) chemical name: 4-amino-N-(5-methoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)benzenesulfonamide. A long-acting sulfonamide, $C_9H_{11}N_2O_5S$, occurring as a fine, white to yellowish-white powder; used as an antibacterial, especially in the treatment of acute and chronic urinary tract infections, administered orally.

sulfamethazine (sul'fah-meth'ah-zén) [USP] chemical name: 4-amino-N-(4-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl)benzenesulfonamide. A sulfonamide, $C_9H_{11}N_2O_5S$, occurring as a white to yellowish white powder; used as an antibacterial in a variety of infections, usually, in the United States, in combination with other sulfonamides. It is administered orally. Called also *sulfadimidine*.

sulfamethizole (sul'fah-meth'ih-zó'l) [USP] chemical name: N^1 -(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)sulfanilamide. A compound, $C_9H_{11}N_2O_5S$, occurring as white crystals or powder, used as an antibacterial agent mainly in the treatment of infections of the urinary tract. Called also *sulfamethylthiadiazole*.

sulfamethoxazole (sul'fah-meth-oks'ah-zó'l) [USP] chemical name: 4-amino-N-(5-methyl-3-isoxazolyl)benzenesulfonamide. A sulfonamide, $C_9H_{11}N_2O_5S$, occurring as a white to off-white, crystalline powder; used as an antibacterial, especially for the prophylaxis and treatment of acute urinary tract infections and of pyoderma and infections of wounds and soft tissues, administered orally.

sulfamethoxypyridazine (sul'fah-meth-oks'ah-pi-rid'ah-zéen) chemical name: N^1 -(6-methoxy-2-pyridazinyl)sulfanilamide. A compound, $C_9H_{11}N_2O_5S$, occurring as a white or yellowish white, crystalline powder, used as an antibacterial agent in the treatment of infections of the urinary tract and other infections.

sulfamethyldiazine (sul'fah-meth'ih-déah-zéen) sulfamerazine.

sulfamethylthiadiazole (sul'fah-meth'il-thi-déah-zó'l) sulfamethizole.

Sulfamerazine (sul'fah-méz'ah-thén) trademark for a preparation of sulfamethazine.

sulfamido (sul'fam'ido) one of a group of compounds containing an amine sulfone group SO_2NH_2 .

sulfamine (sul'fam'in) the univalent radical, $-SO_2NH_2$.

sulfamonomethoxine (sul'fah-mor'ométhoks'én) chemical name: N^1 -(6-methoxy-4-pyrimidinyl)sulfanilamide; an antibacterial, $C_9H_{11}N_2O_5S$.

sulfamoxole (sul'fah-mók'ó'l) chemical name: N^1 -(4,5-dimethyl-2-oxazolyl)sulfanilamide; an antibacterial, $C_9H_{11}N_2O_5S$.

Sulfamylon (sul'fah-mi'lon) trademark for preparations of mafenide.

sulfanilamide (sul'fah-nil'ah-mid) chemical name: p -aminobenzenesulfonamide. A potent antibacterial compound, $NH_2C_6H_4SO_2NH_2$, the first of the sulfonamides discovered. Formerly used in the treatment of various infections, it has been replaced by more effective and less toxic derivatives, and by antibiotics. Called also *prontosil album*.

sulfanilate (sul'fah-nil'át) a salt of sulfanilic acid.

sulfanitran (sul'fah-ni'tran) chemical name: 4-[(*p*-nitrophenyl)sulfamoyl]acetanilide. A substance, $C_9H_{11}N_2O_5S$, used as an antibacterial and as a coccidiostatic agent in poultry.

sulfanuria (sul'fah-nú're-ah) anuria resulting from the use of sulfonamide drugs.

sulfapyridine (sul'fah-pir'ih-dén) [USP] chemical name: N^1 -2-pyridylsulfanilamide. An antibacterial compound, $C_9H_{11}N_2O_5S$, occurring as white or faintly yellowish white granules, crystals, or powder; used as an oral suppressant for dermatitis herpetiformis. It was formerly used in the treatment of pneumonia and streptococcal infections.

sulfاقuinoxaline (sul'fah-kwín-óh-ah-lén) chemical name: N^1 -(2-quinoxaliny) sulfanilamide. An antibacterial, $C_9H_{11}N_2O_5S$, used in veterinary medicine as a coccidiocidal, and in the treatment of fowl cholera, fowl typhoid, infectious enteritis of swine, shipping dysentery of lambs, and foot rot of cattle.

sulfarsphenamine (sul'fah-sfen'ah-min) the disodium salt of dihydroxy-diaminoarenesulfanemonomethylene sulfonate, $NH_2(OH)C_6H_3-As:AsC_6H_4(OH)NH-CH_2SO_4-ONa$. It contains 18-20 per cent of arsenic and was formerly used in the treatment of syphilis. It differs from neocarsphenamine in having two side chains instead of one and in that the sulfur has a valence of four instead of two.

sulfasalazine (sul'fah-sal'ah-zéen) [USP] chemical name: 2-hydroxy-5-[(4-(2-pyridylamino)sulfonyl)phenyl]azo benzoic acid. An antibacterial sulfonamide derivative, $C_{14}H_{14}N_2O_5S$, occurring as a bright yellow to brownish yellow powder; used orally in the treatment of mild to moderate ulcerative colitis and as adjunctive therapy in severe ulcerative colitis due to susceptible organisms, administered orally. Called also *salazosulfapyridine* and *salicylosulfapyridine*.

Sulfasuxidin (sul'fah-suk'sid-dén) trademark for preparations of succinylsulfathiazole.

sulfatase (sul'fah-tás) an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of various sulfuric acid esters into sulfuric acid and alcohol.

sulfate (sul'fát) [L. sulphas] any salt of sulfuric acid. acid s., one in which only one-half of the hydrogen of the sulfuric acid is replaced; a bisulfate. basic s., one in which the normal sulfate of the base is combined with a hydroxide of the same base; a subsulfate. chondroitin s., see *chondroitin*. conjugated s's, aromatic substances, such as phenol, scatoxylo, and indoxyl, which occur in the urine along with mineral sulfates. cupric s. [USP], the pentahydrate sulfate salt of copper, $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$, occurring as deep blue, triclinic crystals or as blue crystalline granules or powder, which is a powerful emetic used orally as an antidote to phosphorus poisoning. Topical application of a 1 per cent solution is used in the treatment of phosphorus burns of the skin. It is also used as a catalyst with iron in the treatment of iron deficiency anemia. In 1:1,000,000 concentration it is used to prevent growth of algae in ponds, reservoirs, and swimming pools. Called also *blue vitriol*, *copper sulfate*, and *bluestone*. derman tan s., chondroitin sulfate B; see *chondroitin*. etheral s's, conjugated, s's. ferrous s. [USP], pale bluish green odorless crystals or granules, $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, used orally in treatment of iron deficiency anemia. Called also *copperas*, *green vitriol*, *iron protosulfate*, and *iron sulfate*. ferrous s. dried [USP], a grayish white powder, $FeSO_4 \cdot H_2O$, used as a hematinic. mineral s's, sulfates in the urine which are combinations of sulfuric acid with mineral substances such as sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium. neutral s., normal s., one in which all the hydrogen of the sulfuric acid is replaced. preformed s's, mineral s's.

sulfatemia (sul'fah-té'me-ah) the presence of sulfates in the blood.

Sulfathalidine (sul'fah-thal'ih-dén) trademark for phthalylsulfathiazole.

sulfathiazole (sul'fah-thi'ah-zó'l) chemical name: N^1 -2-thiazolylsulfanilamide. A compound, $C_9H_{11}N_2O_5S$, once widely used as an antibacterial agent but replaced by less toxic sulfonamides and antibiotics. Called also *M & B 760*, *nor sulfazole*.

sulfatide (sul'fah-tid) one of a class of cerebroside sulfuric esters; they are found largely in the myelinated nerve fibers, and may accumulate in the white matter of the brain in metachromatic leukodystrophy.

sulfazamer (sul'fah-sah-met) chemical name: N^1 -(3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazol-5-yl)sulfanilamide; an antibacterial, $C_9H_{11}N_2O_5S$.

sulfhemoglobin (sul'fhe-mog'lo-bin) sulfmethemoglobin.

sulfhemoglobinemia (sul'fhe-mo-glo'bin-e-mé-ah) the presence of sulfmethemoglobin in the blood.

sulphydrate (sul'fih'drát) any compound of a base with sulphydric acid or, more correctly, with the radical sulphydryl, SH , or hydrogen sulfide.

sulphydryl (sul'fih'drél) the univalent radical, $-SH$.

sulfide (sul'fíd) any binary compound of sulfur; a compound of sulfur with another element or radical or base. mercuric s., a brilliant scarlet powder, HgS , formerly used in the treatment of syphilis.

sulfindigotate (sul'fin'dil-go-tát) any salt of sulfindigotic acid.

sulfipyrazone (sul'fin-pi'rah-zón) [USP] chemical name: 1,2-diphenyl-4-[2-(phenylsulfonyl)ethyl]3,5-pyrazolidinedione. A sulfide analogue of phenybutazone, $C_{18}H_{18}N_2O_5S$, used as a uricosuric agent in treatment of gout.

sulfinyl (sul'fih-nil) the bivalent radical, $-SO$.

sulfisomidine (sul'fis-om'ih-dén) chemical name: N^1 -(2,6-dimethyl-4-pyrimidinyl)sulfanilamide. A compound, $C_9H_{11}N_2O_5S$, closely related to sulfamethazine, occurring as a white or creamy-white powder, used as an antibacterial agent in the treatment of systemic and urinary tract infections. Called also *sulfadiminetine*.

sulfisoxazole (sul'fis-oxah-zó'l) [USP] chemical name: 4-amino- N^1 -(3,4-dimethyl-5-isoxazolyl)benzenesulfonamide. A short-acting sulfonamide, $C_9H_{11}N_2O_5S$, occurring as a white to slightly yellowish, crystalline powder; used as an antibacterial in the treatment of a wide variety of infections, administered orally. Called also *sulfurazole*. acetyl s. [USP], a tasteless derivative of sulfisoxazole, having the same actions as the base. s. diethanolamine, s. diolamine [USP], a soluble salt of sulfisoxazole, administered parenterally.

sulfite (sul'fít) [L. sulfis] any salt of sulfurous acid. a oxidase, an oxidoreducase that catalyzes the oxidation of sulfite (with O_2) to sulfate with release of H_2O ; it is a hemoprotein containing molybdenum, occurring in the intermembrane space of mitochondria.

sulfmethemoglobin (sul'fmet-he'mog'lo-bin) a greenish substance formed by treating blood with hydrogen sulfide or by the absorption of this gas from the intestinal tract; it is the cause of the greenish color seen in the abdominal walls, and along the vessels of cadavers. Called also *sulfhemoglobin*.

sulfo- a prefix used in naming chemical compounds, indicating the presence of divalent sulfur or of the group SO_2OH .

sulfoacid (sul'fo-as'íd) sulfonic acid.